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IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE JUL 1946

ROME
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1941

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ERRATA-CORRIGE

The announcement of our « Index Décennal des publications éditées par l'Institut International d'Agriculture (1930-1939) » given in the last number (English edition) of our Review could make believe that this index was published in English; it is in reality prepared only in French and based on the French edition of our « Revue Internationale d'Agriculture ». Therefore we print the announcement a second time in its rectified form.

INDEX DÉCENNAL DES PUBLICATIONS ÉDITÉES PAR L'INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'AGRICULTURE (1930-1939)

IV + 56 pp., 8vo

PRICE: **10** Lire

In view of the large number and variety of the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, it was considered opportune to facilitate the utilization of the information contained therein by publishing an analytical index comprising the publications issued during the decennial period 1930-1939.

The first part of this index contains a numbered list of all the yearbooks, periodicals and monographs published during this period.

The second part regards the contents of the French edition of our *Revue internationale d'Agriculture* and its four parts (1. *Bulletin mensuel de Renseignements économiques et sociaux* — 2. *Bulletin mensuel de Statistique agricole et commerciale* — 3. *Bulletin mensuel de Renseignements techniques* — 4. *Moniteur international de la Protection des plantes*), ordered by authors or titles.

The third part consists of the full classification of the material treated in the various publications.

The radio communiqués of the International Institute of Agriculture are transmitted between 2.10 and 2.20 p. m. on the following days: Monday, Italian; ***Tuesday,*** French; ***Wednesday,*** English; ***Thursday,*** German; ***Friday,*** Spanish.

They are broadcast from Rome 2 RO 11 (41.55 m. kC/s 7220) and Rome 2 RO 15 (25.51 m. kC/s 11760.)

The hour of broadcasts is Central European Time, which is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time and 5 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time in the United States.

ACTIVITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Notwistanding the inevitable difficulties of these troubled times the International Institute of Agriculture continues its activities in full.

The Permanent Committee, Commissions and Bureaux are fulfilling their respective tasks as usual.

The great yearboocks, statistical, technical, economic and phytosanitary bulletins are issued regularly in spite of the fact that the work of documentation is seriously hindered by an unsettled international mail service.

Permanent Committee of the Institute. — The Autumn meeting of the Permanent Committee has been called for October 10. Its agenda deals with administrative and scientific questions embracing the whole of the Institute activities.

A brief summary of the work of this meeting will soon be given in a special communication.

Activity of the Institute since its foundation. — A very important pamphlet dealing with the work accomplished by the Institute in the international and scietific field since its fondation is now in the press. This publication contains a complete survey of international meetings which in the last thirty years dealt more or less directly with agricultural problems and in which the Institute took a part. Some of these meetings, conferences, conventions etc., were held or concluded by the Institute initiative. In many other occasions the Institute contributed with important technical and scientific reports based on the great mass of documentation at its disposal, or by bringing to the fore such problems as were of vital importance to world agriculture and to the welfare of agricultural labourers.

This publication deals also briefly with all the statistical, technical, economic and juridical problems documented and studied by the different bureaus of the Institute. The number of these problems is such as to justify the Institute claim that they cover the entire field of agricultural evolution during the last thirty years

This volume shows the Institute possibilities for work and documentation and the great contribution which the it can give to the work of agricultural and economic reconstruction.

Relations of the Institute with international organisations. — As previously announced, the Institute, some time ago, addressed a letter to all the international organisations in order to acquaint them with the text of the resolution of the XVth General Assembly dealing with the programme of work of the International Institute of Agriculture during the war and the reconstruction period after the cessation of hostilities.

This programme has been received with the most lively interest by the international organisations of all kinds, which have promised their collaboration in the work of the Institute: numerous suggestions have been given and the Institute attention will be called on important questions. Some organisations communicated their own programme of work in detail, in order that all efforts may be unified as far as it is possible, and all the work that may be undertaken be carried on with a view to post-war conditions.

International Forestry Center. — The Committee of the International Forestry Center will hold its 5th Session at Baden-Baden on October 21 and 22, 1941. Besides normal administrative questions, the Agenda contains a discussion of the programme of work for the year 1942 and four scientific accounts, followed by discussions by membres of the staff of the Center. These accounts deal with the following matters: The Economic importance of broad-leaved trees in Europe; Importation of tropical lumber to Europe; Practical utilisation of the results of researches on saws in Northern and Central Europe; Protection of nature and of the idea of forestry landscape.

* * *

The Center has actively pushed on the preparatory work for the yearly publication of the *International Forestry Bibliography*, according to the Berne resolution of March 1940, dealing with publications appeared in 1941. The first volume of this Bibliography will be out in the Spring of 1942.

Three *Monographs* are in the press or about to be finished. One deals with « Roadside Trees », the other with the « International Lumber Market from 1925 to 1938 » and the third, containing mostly charts, is devoted to the « Geographic subdivision of forestry essences of the Northern Hemisphere ».

* * *

Members of the staff of the Center were invited by the Royal Administration of the Swedish Domains to take a trip of eight days through the most characteristic forestry regions of Sweden. This trip enabled the members of the staff of the International Forestry Center to study on the spot one of the most important forestry countries of Europe, and (which is very important for future work) to get personally acquainted with the system of exploitation of forestry economy in a country where such form of activity is most advanced.

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN
OF PLANT PROTECTION

1941 No. 10

DISCOVERIES AND CURRENT EVENTS *

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

An Epiphytotic of Potato Blight †

During the month of January, 1941, the potato blight (*Phytophthora infestans* [Mont.] de Bary) made its appearance and spread with all the characteristics of a true epiphytotic through the crops along the Atlantic coast in the South-East of Buenos Aires Province, from General Madariaga to Quequén, Necochea, falling in intensity towards the South and the West.

The damage caused by this disease was particularly severe in early varieties, but much less in the late types. The most susceptible varieties were ' White Rose ' and, to a lesser extent, ' Green Mountain ' and ' Katahdin '; on the contrary, ' Alma ' showed a very high degree of resistance.

The prophylactic measures taken by the Department of Agriculture on the appearance of the potato blight made it possible to check considerably its development among the late crops.

RUMANIA.

Wheat Rusts and Wheat Scald during the Year 1940 §

The observations given in this study cover the crop year 1939-40 and refer to Rumania before territorial changes took place.

I. — Rusts.

A light attack of brown rust of wheat (*Puccinia triticina*) occurred here and there during the autumn of 1939. This autumn attack was of a sporadic character, low intensity and did not in any way influence the spring infestation of brown

* Under this and the next heading the countries are arranged in French alphabetical order.

† Communication from the official Correspondent of the Institute, Sr. JUAN B. MARCHIONATTO, Agricultural Engineer, Director of the 'Sanidad Vegetal', Ministry of Agriculture, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

§ Communication from the official Correspondent of the Institute, Mr. TRAIAN SĂVULESCU, Professor at the Faculty of Agronomy, Chief of Phytopathological Section at the Institute of Agricultural Research of Rumania, Bucharest, Rumania.

rust. The first uredospore pustules of brown rust appeared fairly early in spring (April 18). At this period there were only a very few deposits of uredospores on the wheat leaves, but numerous discoloured patches were noted, proving that the first infestation had taken place. Infestation only advanced slowly during spring, owing to the low temperature which prevailed and it was only at the beginning of June that deposits of uredospores were observed sufficiently numerous to allow of the notation of different wheat lines as regards their degree of susceptibility to brown rust.

Towards the end of June, in the Titu region, brown rust infestation was fairly severe, being marked as 4. The rust occurred with an equal intensity on all the leaves from the base to the tip of the plants. At this period, the presence, on the sheaths, of a few uredospore deposits of black rust (P. *graminis*) were also observed.

Observations made in different wheat fields towards the end of the vegetative period gave the following results as regards rust infestation in 1940:

In the Danubian Plain, from Feteşti to Oltenița and up to the Station of Bărăganul, Mărculeşti (Ialomița Department), all leaves of wheat were attacked by brown rust and the severity of attack was marked as 4. Infestation was not limited to the lamina, but also occurred on the sheath where its intensity was designated as 3-4 on the first sheath, and 2-3 on the second; on the upper internode, intensity of attack was marked as 3 and sometimes even 4, while it was noted as 1-2 or even 3 on the lower internode where infestation was not quite so severe.

It was noted that on the culms, brown rust was generally mixed with black rust; in many wheat fields of this region, black rust infestation also spread to the ears, although only of slight intensity.

In the communes of Mihăileni, Gorneni, Stâlpu, Ghimpați, Naipu, Prunaru and Drăgăsani, in the Vlașca Department, infestation of black rust was severe, occurring on the upper internode of the stem; here intensity of attack was marked as 3-4, while on the second internode, it was marked as 2-3.

Black rust not only attacked the culms, but also appeared on the sheath of the upper blade where it was marked as 2; on the ears, infestation was slight although the awns were also attacked as indicated by a few scattered pustules. A heavy infestation of brown rust was observed on the lamina, being marked as 3-4; brown rust was also observed on the sheaths, but only as rare deposits of uredospores and teleutospores.

In the Teleorman Department, from Vitănești to Alexandria and Ologi, and up to Turnu Măgurele, infestation of wheat rusts presented the same aspect as in the Vlașca Department, but in general, not so severe; black rust attack, on the whole, was slighter than in the Vlașca Department.

In the Romanați Department, from Islaz to Corabia, as well as in the districts of Vișina Veche, Studina, Deveselu, Caracal, Radomir, Zănoaga and Leu, black rust infestation was not so severe as in the Departments of Teleorman and Vlașca, the maximum marking being 2-3. In some fields where the wheat had arrived at the ripening stage before the period of black rust attack, infestation was very slight and even nil. In the Dolj Department, apart from the Jiu Val-

ley, black rust attack was even less severe than in the Romanați Department. In the Jiu Valley, however, in some parts and especially where growth had been retarded, black rust infestation had the same intensity as in Romanați Department. A severe attack of brown rust, however, was reported in the Departments of Romanați and Dolj. This infestation has not had an excessive influence on the quality and quantity of the wheat produced this year.

In the Mehedinți Department, especially about the centre where the wheat was still green at mid June, it was found that black rust attack was more severe than in the Departments of Dolj and Romanați, having a similar intensity to that in the Departments of Vlașca and Teleorman. In the Mehedinți, black rust infestation on the stem was marked as 3-4 and on the sheath as 2-3. In this Department, infestation did not spread to the ears, although it occurred in Muntenia. Intensity of attack also varied according to the situation of the fields. In the fields placed along the valleys, where the growth of the wheat was retarded, attack was more severe than in the fields where the wheat arrived at maturity sooner and where in most cases the crop escaped black rust infestation. Thus in the low-lying region of Butoești, Strehaia, Târuna, attack was more intense than in the hilly region of Prunișor-Balota.

In the Severin Department, from Orșova to Mehadia, intensity of attack was equal to that in the Mehedinți Department. In this region, infestation of the straw by black rust was marked as 2-3. From Mehadia towards Poarta and from there towards Caransebeș, there was no infestation of black rust or, if so, only a very few sporadic cases. In this region, however, the grain was attacked by brown rust with the same intensity as in the other provinces of the country.

Between Caransebeș and Lugoj, cereals were not attacked by black rust; on the leaves, however, a slight infestation of brown rust was noted. Nevertheless, in this region also, in the commune of Găvăjdia where the fields were inundated in spring, causing retarded growth, infestation of black rust was fairly intensive; on the upper internode it was marked as 4 and on the sheath as 2.

To the North-East of Lugoj in the direction of the Hunedoara Department, in the communes of Bujor and Făget where the crop was still green on June 20, the plants were attacked on the sheaths and culms, intensity of infestation being marked as 4; in the same region, severe infestation of brown rust was observed on the lamina, also marked as 4.

In the Mehedinți Department between Balota and Prunișor and in the Severin Department between Mehadia and Poarta as also between Poarta and Caransebeș, a slight attack of yellow rust was also reported as seen by the presence of uredospores chiefly on the sheaths and sometimes even on the stems. In the Hunedoara Department, black rust occurred chiefly on the straw and also on the sheaths and was marked as 1-3, but, in general, the intensity of this attack was marked as 2. In the Mureș Valley, at Ilia and Bejan, infestation was more severe.

In the Alba Department, black rust attack was very slight. From Abrud towards Cărpiniș, Sartoș, Brăzești and Sălcuia, there was practically no infestation of black rust; on the other hand, in this region, all the grain was attacked by brown rust but the intensity of attack was not very great, on the lamina being marked as 2-3.

In the Turda Department, as well as in the region of Turda, Unirea, Războieni and Ludoș, black rust infestation was very slight, only occurring in the form of a few uredospore deposits on the sheaths and the culms. In the Mureș

Losses in wheat crops during the year 1940 caused by rusts.

Department, black rust infestation was also slight. In this region, during the autumn, the weather having been favourable, sowing was carried out in time and accordingly the wheat attained maturity before the period of black rust

infestation. In the regions which suffered from inundations or excessive rains as also along the valleys, the growth of the grain was slightly retarded and the plants were easily attacked by black rust; the losses reported, however, were not excessive. In the communes of Cucui, Iernet, for example, black rust infestation on the stem was marked as 1 and on the sheath as 2. In the region which extends between Târgu-Mureș and Sovata and also at Târgu-Mureș, the grain was ripe by July 20, the crop had already been harvested in some parts and no black rust attack was reported. In this region as elsewhere, the plants were attacked on the lamina by brown rust; intensity of attack was marked as 2-3. In the Odorhei Department from Praid to Odorhei, the crops escaped black rust infestation.

In Moldavia, in the Bacău Department, by July 20 the wheat was still green and was severely attacked by black rust; intensity of infestation on the sheath was marked as 3-4 and on the upper part of the straw as 3. In the Putna Department towards Mărășești, black rust infestation was also very severe, even more intense than in the Bacău Department. In this region, intensity of black rust infestation on the upper internode of the stem was marked as 4, on the second internode of the stem as 3-4, on the first and also the second sheath as 2-3 and on the ear as 1-2. Such was the invasion of black rust not only in the vicinity of Mărășești but throughout the Department of Putna. Besides black rust attack on the culms, sheaths and ears, there was also a very severe infestation of brown rust on the lamina, intensity of attack being marked as 3-4. In the Râmnicu Sărat Department, growth was more advanced and on July 21 when these fields were visited, wheat was already being harvested in some parts. In this Department, black rust infestation was less severe than in Moldavia, being marked as 2 for the upper internode of the stem, 3-4 for the second internode and 3-4 for the sheaths. This notation could only be made where the crop sown later than usual or along the valleys, was still green by July 21. In the Buzău Department up to Mizil and in the Prahova Department, the grain in the mature stage was not attacked by black rust, but the lamina was severely attacked by brown rust. On the grain which had not attained maturity by July 20, intensity of black rust attack was marked as 3-4 for the upper internode and 1-3 and even 3 for the sheath.

In general, the invasion of black rust in the wheat fields during the summer of 1940 presents the following characteristics: In the Danubian Plain black rust attack was fairly intense, but slightly less in the Departments of Oltenia where the growth of the plants was more advanced at the time of infection. In Banat and Transylvania, black rust infestation was very slight and in some districts was not reported at all, especially where the crop had been sown very early. Even in these provinces, however, fairly severe attacks of black rust were reported in the regions which had suffered from inundation and also along the valleys where growth had been retarded. In Moldavia and in the middle part of Bessarabia, the intensity of attack of brown and black rust was similar to that observed in the Danubian Plain. The losses in wheat crops during the year 1940 caused by rusts are indicated on p. 184.

(*to be continued*).

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Germany. — A Circular of March 26, 1941 relative to the Decree of August 25, 1938, amended by Decree of February 2, 1941 regarding the use of ethylene oxide [see this *Bulletin*, 1939, No. 2, pp. 28-29 and 1941, No. 5, pp. 94-95] explains in detail the regulations to be observed in the use of this gas.

The following appendices are given in this Circular: (*a*) a sample copy of the application to be made for a permit authorizing the use of ethylene oxide in the control of parasites; (*b*) a sample copy of the aforesaid permit; (*c*) a sample copy of the report to be made after fumigation operations; (*d*) a sample copy of the warning notice to be hung outside the premises during fumigation treatment with ethylene oxide; (*e*) an exact description of the different methods used for detecting the eventual presence of any remaining gas after fumigation.(*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, 1. Mai 1941, Bd. XIII, Nr. 4, S. 156-164).

*** Dated on April 4, 1941, in No. 80 of the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger* is given the new list of the communes infested with grape phylloxera [*Dactylosphaera vitifolii*] and those suspected or in danger of being so infested. (*Nachrichtenblatt für den Deutschen Pflanzenschutzdienst*, Berlin, Anfang Mai 1941, 21. Jahrg., Nr. 5, S. 40).

*** A Decree of April 2, 1941 amending that of July 17, 1934 relative to the the use of virulent poisons in pest control [see this *Buletin*, 1934, No. 11, p. 247 and 1936, No. 8, p. 173] prohibits, insofar as vines are concernend, the use of arsenical preparations after June 30. (*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, 1. Mai 1941, No. 4, S. 164).

*** The ninth Decree of April 22, 1941 relative to the Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) modifies the sole text laid down by the seventh and amended by the eighth Decree [see this *Bulletin*, 1939, No. 7.. pp. 157-159 and 1940, No, 10, p. 193].

The first part comprises general provisions regarding the detecting as soon as possible of all fresh foci of the Colorado beetle.

The second part relative to the preventive treatment of potato fields requires those concerned no longer employing trap-bands to treat their crops with insecticides. The use of arsenical powder preparations, however, is prohibited. Weeds in the flowering stage should be removed before beginning treatment.

The third part aiming at preventing the introduction of the Colorado beetle from other countries specifies that the importation of plants with earth attached to the roots from America, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Liechtenstein is only authorized on the condition that the consignments are accompanied by a certificate of origin and health according to the form laid down by this Decree.

The fourth part covers administrative provisions.

Appendices to this Decree designate a new delimitation of the zones known as ' inspection zone ' (Überwachungsgebiet) and ' control zone ' (Bekämpfungsgebiet) respectively. (*Ibid.*, S. 150-155.).

Germany (**Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia**). — Decree No. 171 of March 27, 1941, with a view to preventing the introduction of the carnation leaf roller (*Tortrix pronubana*), prohibits the import of rooted carnation plants and cuttings.

The import of carnations (cut flowers) is prohibited throughout the period beginning April 30 and ending November 15, exception being made for flowers carried by travellers and not intended for commercial purposes. (*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, 1. Juni 1941, Bd. XIII, Nr. 5. S. 210).

*** Decree No. 172 of the same date, in order to prevent the introduction of diseases and pests of *Azalea indica* [= *Rhododendron indicum*], prohibits the importation of these plants attacked or suspected of being attacked by *Septoria azaleae, Exobasidium azaleae, Gracilaria azaleella and Acalla schalleriana.*

Importation may be authorized however, provided that each consignment is accompanied by a certificate granted by an officer of the Plant Protection Service of the country of origin, testifying that the consignment in question has been inspected and has been found free from the aforesaid diseases and pests.

Transit, under customs supervision, is permissible. (*Ibid.*, S. 211).

*** Decree No. 188 of April 17, 1941 requires proprietors and usufructuaries of all land whatsoever to destroy the rats thereon.

The commanding administrative authorities may oblige the communes to carry ont themselves the control of the rats infesting their respective territories; the proprietors and usufructuaries of land will give the personnel in charge of control operations every possible assistance and facility. The communes will divide expenses among those concerned.

In this control campaign, the use of chemical preparations other than those authorized by the Ministry in charge is prohibited. On the wrapper of these preparations must be indicated: the name and address of the manufacturer, date of preparation, weight, duration of efficacy and precise indication of the active principle. (*Ibid.*, S. 211-213).

Germany (**Lorraine**). — Disposition No. 273, dated May 13, 1941, with a view to encouraging the destruction of crows and magpies, fixes at 30 Pf. the bounty awarded for each pair of feet of these bird pests handed over to the authorities. (*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, 1. Juni 1941, Bd. XIII, Nr. 5, S. 209).

Germany (**Prussia**). — A Decree of April 7, 1941 requires the holders of farm land in the Magdeburg District to see to the control of the onion fly [*Hylemyia antiqua*] according to the instructions issued by the Plant Protection Service.

This Decree will be put into force by the administrative authorities as soon as, in any given region, the necessity arises.

On all fields where onions have been sown, should be spread onions cut in two and having been soaked in a sweetened solution of sodium fluoride for 5-10 minutes. The pieces of onion will be placed cut side upwards, a half onion about every 3 feet, first along the fifth row of seedlings, then the 20th, etc. that is, 15 rows apart.

It will be necessary during each of the subsequent two weeks, to resoak the onion halves in the aforesaid toxic solution. This operation should also be repeated after heavy rains.

For every hectare of land the following quantities for preparing the bait are required: 50 kg. onions, 600 g. sugar, 500 g. sodium fluoride, 20 litres rain-water. The necessary material will be purchased in common and subsequently distributed to those concerned, among whom the cost will be divided.

The Plant Protection Service fixes the date to begin control operations. The day selected is always after mid May. (*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, 1. Mai 1941, Bd XIII, Nr. 4, S. 167-168).

*** By Decree of April 16, 1941, the control of the beetle on strawberries (*Rhynchites germanicus*) is made compulsory in part of the Wiesbaden district.

The proprietors and usufructuaries of strawberry crops in the communes specified in this Decree are required to treat their crops before the flowering stage by effective control measures which will be indicated by the Plant Protection Service. This Service will fix, in agreement with the police authorities, the control methods to be employed by the parties in question (*Ibid.*, S. 166-167).

France. — Law No. 1317, dated March 25, 1941, regards the organization of the field services for plant protection comprising nine regional phytosanitary inspectorships the territorial limits of which are fixed by Ministerial Decree of the Secretary of State for agriculture. (*La Pomme de Terre Française*, Lille, avril 1941, 4ème année, nº 22, p 5).

*** Law No. 1318 of March 25, 1941 organizes plant protection.

Article 1 establishes that the Ministerial Decrees of the Secretary of State for agriculture, taken after the decision of the consultative Committee on Plant Protection, fix the list of the plant or animal parasites of crops the control of which is compulsory and specify the measures to be employed.

Articles 2 to 7 regard the establishment of Associations for the control of crop pests and their working.

Articles 8 to 28 treat successively on the control of crop pests, nursery inspection, sanitary inspection of seed and plants other than nursery plants, supervision of imports and exports, and regulation of phytosanitary certificates and certificates of health and origin. (*Ibid.*, p. 5-7).

Italy. — By Royal Decree No. 825 of June 21, 1941, soldiers pertaining to the customs staff are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Communications for the purpose of ensuring supervision of the production of anticryptogamic preparations containing copper salts. (*Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia*, Roma, 22 agosto 1941, anno 82°, n. 197, p. 3270).

*** Two Ministerial Decrees, dated July 8 and 11, 1941, authorize the hunting and capture of the wild rabbit [*Lepus* (*Oryctolagus*) *cuniculus*], declared a noxious pest in the territories of the Provinces of Como and Varese respectively. (*Ibid.*, 18 luglio 1941, n. 168, pp. 2851-2852).

*** A Ministerial Decree of August 18, 1941 authorizes the hunting and capture of the boar, declared a pest, in the territory of Imperia Province. (*Ibid.*, 26 agosto 1941, n. 200, p. 3315).

Luxemburg. — A Decree of March 26, 1941 relative to the control of the Colorado beetle [*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*] comprises the provisions corresponding to those of the first two parts of the Decree of April 22, 1941 in force in Germany [see this *Bulletin*, 1941, No 10, p. 186]. (*Amtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, I. Mai 1941, Bd. XIII, Nr. 4, S. 170-171).

Morocco (French Zone). — An Order of June 13, 1940 authorizes the destruction of boars causing heavy damage to crops in the Ouezzane territory (Fès). (*Bulletin Officiel*, Rabat, 28 juin 1940, XXIX année, n° 1444, p. 658).

*** An Order of July 10, 1940 authorizes the destruction of rabbits attacking crops and plantations in certain zones of the circumscription under civil administration of Rabat-banlieue (environs). (*Ibid.*, juillet 19, 1940, n° 1447, p. 738).

*** Another Order of the same date authorizes the destruction of rabbits in different regions of the French zone of the Sherifian Empire. (*Ibid.*, p. 739).

*** An Order of July 22, 1940 authorizes the destruction of rabbits causing heavy damage to the crops and plantations in certain zones of the circumscription under civil administration of Khemisset (Rabat). (*Ibid.*, 2 août 1940, n° 1449, p. 774).

*** An Order of October 16, 1940 opens an inquiry on the constitution of a syndical association for the control of plant parasites to be known as the 'Association syndicale de lutte contre les parasites des plantes de Tamelelt'. (*Ibid.*, 1er novembre 1940, n° 1462, p. 1044-1045).

*** An Order of October 31, 1940 regards the organization of circumscriptions for plant protection and the nomination of officers in the Division for agricultural production, trade and supplies in charge of plant inspection. (*Ibid.*, 8 novembre 1940, n° 1463, p. 1065-1066).

*** An Order of December 15, 1940 establishes that, for the control of the pink bollworm [*Platyedra gossypiella*] and the spiny bollworm [*Earias insulana*] the destruction of stalks, leaves, unharvested bolls and seed, and, in general, all cotton plant trash of the 1940 crop, must be carried out by burning before February 1, 1941 at the latest. (*Ibid.*, 27 décembre 1940, n° 1470, p. 1216).

The Netherlands. — Decree No 3533 of April 24, 1941 ('Colorado-Keverbesluit 1941') comprises provisions regarding the control of the Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*). (*Nederlandsche Staatscourant*, 's-Gravenhage, 24 April 1941, A° 1941, N° 79, blz. [1]).

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NOTES

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